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Matric No: 22/SCI01/157

Department: Computer Science

College: Sciences

Course Code: AFE 122

 "**GOOD MORNING, SODOM**" sheds light on the underlying causes of some of the atrocities occurring in universities. The play explores the destructive behavior that students often engage in, which can result in the death of their aspirations. The story follows Keziah, a formerly disciplined girl who falls prey to the influence of her course mate Demola. Under peer pressure, he drugs and rapes her, leading to tragic consequences. Demola ultimately pays the ultimate price for his actions with his life.

 A. Attempt an incisive interrogation of Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom, underscoring at least five underlying thematic thrusts the drama engages.

1. Trauma and Recovery: The drama explores the emotional and psychological impact of sexual assault on Keziah and her journey towards healing and recovery. This theme delves into the challenges of seeking help and support in a society that stigmatizes survivors and blames them for their victimization.

2. Family Dynamics: The drama also examines the strained relationship between Keziah and her father, and how his rejection of her could be rooted in societal attitudes towards Keziah of sexual assault, patriarchal norms, or personal biases. This theme explores the complexities of family dynamics and the impact of trauma on interpersonal relationships.

3. Social Isolation and Stigma: The drama highlights the social isolation and stigma that the Keziah faces as a result of the rape, particularly if the perpetrator is a member of a cult (**Demola**). This theme delves into the Keziah's struggles to find support and understanding from those around her, as well as the ways in which societal attitudes towards sexual assault Keziah can further exacerbate the trauma.

4. Peer Influence: The drama delves into the perpetrator and victim's friends or peers and how they pressured or may have contributed to his and her actions. This theme explores the ways in which toxic peer influence can fuel negative actions.

5. Healing and Forgiveness: Finally, the drama explores Keziah's journey towards healing and forgiveness, both for herself and for others involved in the assault. This theme examines the complex emotions and decisions that Keziah face as they navigate their recovery and seek to move forward in their lives.

B. Attempt detailed character analyses of any three characters in Solomon A. Edebor's Good Morning, Sodom.

1. **Keziah Richards**

Personality: Keziah is a well- behaved, disciplined child. She later falls victim of toxic peer influence.

Trauma Response: After being raped by a member of the cult, Keziah experiences a range of traumatic reactions, including anxiety, depression, and self-blame. She struggles to reconcile her beliefs about spirituality and community with the abuse she endured, and she feels isolated and alone in her pain. Keziah becomes withdrawn and she finds it difficult to connect with people who don't understand her experiences.

Relationship with Father: Keziah's relationship with her father is strained, as he is a strict and conservative person who disapproves of her lifestyle and choices. When Keziah’s father finds about the rape, he blames her for being in the wrong place at the wrong time and refuses to offer her support or empathy. This rejection further exacerbates Keziah's feelings of shame and isolation.

Overall, Keziah is a complex and multifaceted character who undergoes a significant transformation as a result of her trauma. She confronts her own beliefs and values, and she emerges stronger and more resilient as a result of her journey.

2. **Demola Diran**

Name: Demola

Background: Demola is a well- behaved, disciplined child. He later falls victim of toxic peer influence.

Personality: Demola is a character, who oscillates between feelings of entitlement and self-doubt. He is often impulsive and seeks immediate gratification, but he is also aware of his own flaws and shortcomings. Demola is charismatic and charming, and he knows how to manipulate others to get what he wants.

Trauma Response: After raping Keziah under the influence of negative peer pressure, Demola experiences a range of emotions, including guilt and shame. He struggles to reconcile his actions with his own self-image as a decent and caring person. Demola becomes increasingly isolated and withdrawn, as he fears being exposed and losing his social status.

Death: Demola dies in a cult fight with another cult group. His death is tragic and senseless, and it leaves his family and friends struggling to make sense of what happened.

Overall, Demola is a complex and flawed character, who embodies the destructive power of privilege and peer pressure. His story highlights the need for accountability and awareness around issues of sexual assault and consent, and it underscores the importance of breaking down toxic masculinity and patriarchal norms.

3. **Dr. Richards**

Name: Dr. Richards

Personality: Dr. Richards is a disciplined and ambitious person, who values hard work and success. He is confident and assertive, and he is used to getting his way.

Trauma Response: When Dr. Richards learns that his daughter has been raped by a member of a cult, he is initially in denial and disbelief. He struggles to accept that something so terrible could happen to his family. Dr. Richards becomes increasingly angry and resentful, as he tries to find someone to blame for the rape.

Relationship with Daughter: Dr. Richards's relationship with his daughter is strained when he learns about the rape. Dr. Richards is filled with a deep sense of compassion and protectiveness towards his daughter, and he becomes determined to seek justice for her.

Recovery Journey: Over time, Dr. Richards learns to confront his own biases and prejudices, and to become more open-minded and empathetic towards others.. Dr. Richards also begins to repair his relationship with his daughter, by showing her love and support, and by acknowledging the harm that his own attitudes and behaviors may have caused.

Overall, Dr. Richards is a complex and dynamic character, who undergoes a significant transformation as a result of his daughter's trauma. His story highlights the need for empathy and understanding in the face of trauma, and it underscores the importance of confronting our own biases and prejudices in order to build more inclusive and compassionate communities.

C. What are the points of divergence between the published and the film version of GOOD MORNING, SODOM?

The written play relies heavily on the dialogue and stage directions to convey the message to the audience. This allowed the playwright to create more in-depth and introspective characters, allowing the audience to connect with them on a deeper level. This approach also allowed the playwright to explore the themes and issues in more detail, and provide more opportunities for the audience to reflect on the ideas presented. However, the lack of visual representation made it more difficult to portray the violent or criminal activities that are central to the plot.

In contrast, the filmed play relied more on the visual representation to convey the message. This approach allowed for more powerful and realistic depictions of the violent and criminal activities, and also provided more opportunities for the audience to engage with the themes and ideas presented. The visual representation of the characters and settings also provided a more immersive experience for the audience, and allowed a more realistic portrayal of the issues. However, a filmed play limited in terms of exploring the themes and issues in depth, and may not provide the same opportunities for introspection and reflection as the written play.